#### NEW YORK GOSSIP

Meeting of the Esthetic Poet and Clara Morris.

"Squatter Sovereignty" at the Theatre Comique.

#### The Vanderbilt Mansion-Society Conundrum.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. [FROM OUR REGULAR COMESSION—1]
NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1882. Something too used of Oscar Wilde! and yet he is quite orth a valedictory, in view of the fact that all New York" is still talking of him, popular than the property and yet having reached pinion in his regard not yet having reached nat stage where the "mere mention of that d name" will be greeted with the same quotation from "H. M. S. Pinafore." In the mean time, Oscar hies him to Philadelphia, where he has been unduly heralded; he gives his lecture one night only there, as here, his manager being shrewd enough to recognize the fact that once is a genteel sufficiency. Before I go further, let me say a word in answer to a communication which appeared in your columns over the signature "G. M. G.—" "Is the gentlema nanownoos? Is he a great un. n anonymous? Is he a great un wn?" After his triumphant exposure of act that the present writer had misquoted dsworth, which I may plead in defence at least "But oh, so all but!" the "grativing no reason to doubt that this recet wiscarce is perfectly sincere, uly impressed with his patronizing I hasten to reply that and, if after duly inspect-Oscar after hearing him ablic and talk'in private, after obwistrs and his mannera," after conscience with the really not be aftered by the constant of the properties of the constant of the properties of the constant of the properties of the properties

dence of Mrs. Croly in Thirty-eighth street, and thister-Oscar proceeded with impressment, preceded by three separate messengers to beg Miss Morris not to leave until the arrived, detentions having taken place at Mrs. John Bigelow's and Mrs. Paran Stevens' en route. The meeting of the gifted actress and the soidiant apostic of beauty was viewed with much curiosity by Mrs. Croly's assembled grests. Clara, arrayed in white, gistening with ornamentation and jewels, awdited the appearance of the youth to whom is given so much of heaven!" with mixed emotions. Oscar, rejoicing in the most extraordinary composure ever vonchsafed to mortal man, repeatedly besought her not to "run away," saying that he could scarcely hope to convey to her how much this meeting meant to him. "I am nobody," he remarked, "but Mile. Sarah Herniard's an authority; she has told meaning the administry notwithstanding. There are so many things I should like to say to you." An opportunity was found later in the crening, after Oscar had been duly introduced to others present, who, he likewise modestly remarked to Miss Morris, were not there to see him, but "because they love and honor" her. Oscar "grew upon" the actress, who, when she first saw him, felt surprised at having to raise her cyes so much higher than usual to look into a face which was lengthened, as though reflected in a tablesnoon; the Medus-like locks also arrested her attention. The actress and the poet-spoke much of Oscar's play, which he touched up on board ship coming over, making, by a strange coincidence, a prophetic forethought, one alteration which Miss Morris afterward suggested on meeting him. The language is powerful and beautiful, an her dependence and the control to control the control of the control there are said and the control there are said and the control there are so many three control there are no the control of "THE NEW MAGDALEN,"

her in

"THE NEW MAGDALEN,"
Oscar said many complimentary things. One specif was: "is it possible that you are guilty of an affectation? For it is one to persist in your refusal to act in London." The newspapers say that Occar went to Booth's to see Mary Anderson's Galatea in company with Miss Morris and her husband, Mr. Harriott, but the pewspapers also said that Clara was at Kate Field's luncheen, where she was not, and at Mrs. Fortesone's reception: instead of altending the latter symposium the astress occupied a box at the theatre Comique, twee Harrigan & Hart's the Company of the

Anial Phops in Olliden.

Anial Phops in Olliden.

Anial Soveriers' belongs to a class of this to New York what the varide, to be seen in perfection at the Varieties, teris; it is as thoroughly local to the en as "la Houssoite" to the French.

A three-act farse, with incidental and a complete infusion of local and a complete infusion of local solid is "S. S." another proof.

Harrigan's real cloverness, both occulian and playuright. No one in being delighted with the matter and of this production; it is all about a

DAVE BRAHAM'S SONGS, likely to become as popular as that with the refrain, "Such an eddleation has my Mary Ann!" It is called, "Miss Brady's Pianoforte!" and the chorus and its ingering illustration are very catching. The second act is laid in Capt.

THE FRIGHTENED CREATURES,

father's will, he will

Defends Mr. Webster's Course on the Fugitive Slave Law.

To the Eddor of the Herald: In your paper of this morning a letter appears from Mr. Oliver Johnson on what he terms "Webster's apostasy." He, at some length, discusses Fueltive Slave Law.

For each of this morning a letter appears from Mr. Olivers and the first of the first of

#### THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Review of Its Vast Benefit to the Southern People.

A Spirit of Progress and Enterprise Aroused.

Capital Likely to Flow Into

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12, 1882. The Atlanta Cotton Exposition has closed a complete success, especially in awakening an intelligent interest among the southern people concerning their industrial problem, and in more fully nstructing the North as to the opportunitie or investment that exist in the South. It is one of the good signs of the future prosperity of the whole country that the southern people

went away enthusiastic. Both western and castern men had little faith in the ability of the South to organize and carry on an indus-rial exhibition of any kind. They had to be ong in the habit of looking at this section ers, with Mr. Edward Atkinson, came to any mice with whath at the facts of intelligence displayed by southern farmers in cultivating cotton and preparing it for market. They knew they could give these people a lesson in the conduct of their own business. They were full of talk about better culture, larger crops to the acre, more intelligent use of fertilizers and the superiority of the roller over the saw gin. They went away

IN A MUCH BETTER FRAME OF MIND

familiar with the habits of the unthrifty farmer of the North, and it is not difficult to find the ereature in any agricultural community, knows all that is necessary to be known about his southern brother. Shifty southern brother is southern brother, support the percentage of it is larger here than in the North. That means, simply, that the race has had to cam its living longer in the North. Than in the South, and habits of industry North than in the South, and habits of industry

ON THE SIDE OF THE SPINNERS

The latter found the eager men, who were really in search of light on the all-important topic of how to raise more pounds of cotton to the acre, and better cotton at that, full of intelligence. In some cases they had to acknowledge themselves vanquished, for the farmers of northern Gengra, have a good leaf of intelligence. In some cases they had to acknowledge themselves vanquished, for the farmers of northern Gengra, have a good leaf of intelligence that the season of the following the season of the following the season of the hill towns of New England, out of which the best blood has gone into the new states of the West. The Georgia "cracker" is probably the best person in the South to turn into a prosperous small farmer. Although slavery was all around him, he never had money enough to own many slaves, and the character of him soil and climate kept him pretty busily at work. He approaches more nearly the ideal Yankee than many of the people who have been born and bred in New England. He is shrewd and

THE GREAT OBSTACLE IN THE WAY

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

who are less familiar with the work of this institution, it may be proper to state that the infirmary-was chartered in 1827, strictly as charity, designed to relieve those who cannot afford to obtain such relief elsewhere. No charge is made for the services of its surgeons, which are gratuitously given, nor for glasses for the eyes when required, and only a normal price for board is obtained of the few patients who can afford to contribute a trifle to their own support while undergoing treatment. In the early days of the infirmary the work was largely supported by yearly contributions, but, with the liberal and of the state, it has been enabled to who are less familiar with the work of this in are soon relieved, and the patient is restored to usefulness. If neglected, they entail lasting disease, want and pauperism. The present building, excepting the new wing, was erected in 1810, when the requirements were very different from today; and was only designed to provide for about 3000 patients. During the past year the number of outnatients was 10,082, and the number is steadily increasing at the rate, of 2 per cent, annually. The house patients hast year were 485, but these latter figures do not measure out true increase, since the addition to the number of beds, now 75 in all, has only been available for a few months. The year has been one of unusual interest in all, has only been available for a few months. The year has been one of unusual interest in possible for the surgious in charge to perform their daties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The total cost of the building, heating apparatus and furniture, has been \$34,112.05; private donations, \$24,355; donations from the state, \$5000; interest, \$1631.75; total, \$31,28.75; leaving a deficiency of \$257.50. A further outlay is necessary to renew the old plumbing, and for other purposes. There seems to be a general impression that the infirmary is a state institution, and consequently needs no help. This is a mistake: the commonwealth has always lent us her assistance, but the charity is a private one, and must depend largely on the benevotent public for its support. The receipts of income of the last year also fell considerably helow the expenses, which must necessarily grow with the increasing calis upon the institution. Under these circuits of the public for aid, in order that this worthy charity may not falter in its work. In presenting this statement, while we thankfully acknowledge the gifts which we have recently received, and which have enabled us to build the new wing above referred to, we feel ourselves obliged to ask for the further sum of not less than \$600,000 as a permanent fund, the income of which, it is believed, will, for some yea

Express Consolidation. Express Consolidation.

It appears that the Adams and American express companies are absorbing the minor expranizations, not only at the South and West, but in New England. The last named company has already absorbed the Enternation of the Enternation of the United States & Canada express, the Lowell and Nashun expresses, and will shortly (says the Boston correspondent of the Hingham Journal) grasp several enforcement of large magnitude. The expression number in their ranks several millionaires. In contrast to these accumulations of wealth there are many valuable employes who toiled to baild up these large fortunes, yet find in their old age hardly the means to live confortably.

Our Only Existing Reciprocity Treaty.

The Stimulus Which It Has Civen to Trade.

Protectionist Argument of Loss of Revenue.

The reciprocity treaty which governs on s with the Hawaiian islands has never trade" as a rule of universal application, would rivals in manufacturing. With this large class, the success of the Hawaiian treaty, if success can be proved for it, will have great weight. The adoption by the national Senate of a reso-

y of annexing the island kingdom to our continental federation. When the Hawaiian ads, through the decadence of the whale

OTHER TREATY PROVISIONS.

to run, with a year's grace value for the trade lowing figures are a comparison of the trade of the two countries for the year before the treaty went into effect, with the trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881; the increase of trade in the period of five years is remarkable:

| Fiscal year | Fiscal year | Fiscal year | ending | ending | fine 30, 1872. | 1872. | 1881.

mention stands to the Tate of Sizes.com Sizes.com She trained States to the Harmann Sizes. Sizes.com She she trained States to the Harmann Sizes. Sizes.com She she will be stated to the Harmann Sizes. Sizes. Sizes. The callion dress waith its sizes. Sizes Sizes. The call dements trade. Four years ago there was been the first trained to only gain computable under the irretrieval ship was got there was been dead to the first trained to only gain computable under the irretrieval ship was got there was been dead to the sizes of the first sizes. The call of the sizes is not the only gain computable under the irretrieval ship was got there was been even larger. A German firm has purchased a number of american built versus the sizes of the siz

seems to be this: Without the treaty the Hawaiian planters could not profitably raise sugar, and, without sugar to sell, they would become bankrupt and unable to buy of us, and we should lose an export trade fast creeping up to \$3,000,000 a year; eventually larger still. For all princtical purposes, the islands are American; American in trade relations, American by colonyations and by manifest destiny. American; American in trade relations, American by colonization, and, by manifest destiny, sure some day to join political as well as commercial fortunes with the United States. It is estimated that, under the operations of the reciprocity treaty, \$10,000,000 of American capital has been invested in the islands. To abrogate the treaty would be to make these investments worthless.

Appended is a comparison, in detail, of the trade between the islands and the United States for the two fiscal years 1875-5 and 1890-1, the Operation of the treaty:

VALUE OF LEADING IMPORTS OF HAWAIIAN MERCHA



FEMININE NOTES.

and valises.

The bridal robe of a recent Paris trousseau was a cloud of Valenciennes 'ace of the most exquisite design and delicacy. For the "contract" dress the fiancée wore pink gauze, made with a mass of puffs and gatherings, and draped with pink acacias. The calling dress was iron-grey embossed velvet over a satin tablier of the same color, and the mantle real-seal with muff to match. It has become the

MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF Ladies' Fine Underclothing

AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES CHEMISES, 25, 30, 33, 42, 45, 50, 62, 75c. up. DHAWEHS, 25, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c up. NIGHT DRESSES, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c., \$1 up.

WHITE SKIRTS, 25, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c., \$1 up. Corset Covers, 25, 45, 50, 60, 70c. APRONS, 25, 28, 33, 45, 47, 50, 60c. CORSETS, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

> C. N. CARTER & CO. 25 WINTER STREET.

Ladies in Want of fine Underwear should inspect our stock and prices, as all of the above articles are mad of reliable goods of the best quality and finish, and they can save at least 20 per cent, by purchasing at this great Manufacturer's Sale.

#### ARISTOCRATIC MANNERS.

How the British Aristocracy Is Expected to Behave.

The Code of Etiquette Prevailing for Visits.

Duties of a Chaperon--The Conduct of Weddings.

"The Manners of the Aristocracy; by On of Themselves," is the title of an interesting ittle hand-book, recently published in Lon-lon, as a guide to the etiquette of dinners, weddings, at homes, hostess and guest, town and country visits, precedence of guests going to court, etc. The customs and rules recounted and prescribed are, for a large part, those of all well-bred people, but there are many others which are peculiarly British. In the chapter on the duties of a hostess, we are told, co formers when they arrive, see that they are comfortably seated in their places behind the plano, and have everything they require, such as wine and water. She should also be particuformer at the conclusion of his or her song or piece, and should be particular in seeing that

THE DUTIES OF GUESTS

THE DUTIES OF GUESTS
one point is emphasized by the author, which
is important in the damp climate of England—
that is, that they should free their boots from
mad before entering the drawing room. It
strikes an American somewhat oddly that
matters of tompon decent behavior are maters. matters of common decent behavior are mentioned, and, as the importance of conforming to the "rules of the house" is pointed out, one wonders how the guest gains a knowledge of the moderal but the guest gains a knowledge of the conforming the guest gains a knowledge of the conformed of them on arriving. "If smoking is objected to in the bedrooms, it is the height of bad taste to light a cigar; and if, as is sometimes the case, a hope is expressed that the guest will not read in bed, it is obligatory upon him not to doso. If such restrictions amony guests, they should remember that they need not have come if they had not chosen, and need never accept another invitation to the same house if its rules are rissome to them. In many houses there is an under-tanding as to the maximum amount to be staked by the guests when playing any game, and it should be a point of honor never to exceed these "points of the house," as they also to the case, and it should be a point of honor never to exceed these "points of the house," as they also to the case, and it should be a point of honor never to exceed these "points of the house," as they also to the servant. The hours of the house it is not a hostes to have the servants is a mnoring about vaiting to take away the breakfast things, kept on the table by late risers."

The undesirable custom of the giving of fees to the servants of the household prevaits universally in England. It is the rule for a lady to give 5 shillings to the household prevaits universally in England. It is the rule for a lady to give 5 shillings to the household prevait universally in England. It is the rule for a lady to give 5 shillings to the household prevait universally in England. It is the rule for a lady to give 5 shillings to the household prevait in the same if visiting alone—that is, without a wife same if visiting alone—that is, without a wife cannot give here a sentiment of the conditions of the condition

parents six while the others are occupied by the principal guests. The menu generally consists of soup, cold salmon, mayonnaise of lobster, hot cutiets, chauthroid of quality, or some other delicacy, according to the season, cold lamb, ham, chickens, tonge, and sweets, the table being tastefully arranged with fraits and flowers. The ments have generally some silver ornamentation about them. Speeches are almost out of date; very frequently none are made at all, if there are any, they are confined to very few words. The guest of the highest consideration proposes the health of the young couple, and the bridgeroom returns thanks, and proposes the health of the bridgershalds, the contraction of the process of the bridgershalds of the carents of the bridgershalds. It is the farewell, the visit of the terms of the company adjourn to the balcony to wither the departure. Two white satin slippers, at least, are stbrown, one by the lifest man, the other by one of the bridgershalds. It is the farewell, the wishing God-speed of the unmarried to those who have just left their ranks. Handfuls of rice should be thrown by the mairrons, who thus welcome a new recruit to their ranks. When the bride reappears in society after the honeymoon, the first time she dines at any hones, she takes precedence as a bride of all other ladies, no matter how high may be bride. She generally wears her wedding dress for three dinners, but the ornange flowers are only permissible on the wedding day.

### PROVEN ITS RIGHT.

IN presenting flood's SARSAPARILLA to the public we suffer, because people have been so often humbingged by the wear decort, is with which the country is filled. It is often difficult to make peo-ple believe what an advertisement says, because of the evil induence produced by these unreliable, worth

less preparations.

By cures whelly unprecedented in the history of medicine, POOD'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its right to the little of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered.

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ably proves that people appreciate it.

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many of my customers have been induced to give its
trial, with great satisfaction. Say all you can in
proise of this valuable remedy, the medicine will
back it."

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